

TWENTY-THIRD

Biennial Report

of

The Florida State Department
of Agriculture

1932-34



DIVISION OF
AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATE OF FLORIDA
OFFICE OF COMMISSION

To His Excellency
Hon. David Sholtz,
Governor of Florida.

SIR: I herewith submit to you the Twenty-third Biennial Report of this Department for the fiscal years—July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1934.

January.1, 1934.

NATHAN MAYO,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

PERSONNEL OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NATHAN MAYO, *Commissioner of Agriculture*
MRS. E. E. SELMAN, *Secretary to Commissioner*
T. J. BROOKS, *Assistant Commissioner*

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION

MRS. VERA LEVERETTE, *Stenographer and Filing Clerk*
G. W. BRITT, *Clerk*
MISS MILDRED KYLE, *Stenographer*
WILLIAM O'BRYAN, *Clerk*

INSPECTION BUREAU

PHIL S. TAYLOR, *Supervising Inspector*
G. C. THARPE, *Cashier and Bookkeeper*
MISS LEOLA D. SAULS, *Stenographer*
MRS. EDITH WEIR, *Registration Clerk*
LEE THOMPSON, *Clerk*
W. S. McLIN, JR., *Egg Clerk*

INSPECTORS

H. W. ANDERSON, <i>Greensboro</i>	M. F. MCKAY, <i>Tampa</i>
J. B. BRINSON, <i>Madison</i>	NAT MAYO, <i>Ocala</i>
H. E. BUNKER, <i>Jacksonville</i>	R. F. MILLIKIN, <i>Palatka</i>
J. W. DAVIS, <i>Ocala</i>	T. J. MULLIN, <i>Miami</i>
ANTONIO DiBONA, <i>Tampa</i>	N. G. NICOLL, <i>Lakeland</i>
H. R. FERRAN, <i>Eustis</i>	C. A. PARKER, <i>Lakeland</i>
G. F. FLETCHER, <i>Tampa</i>	C. A. PETERS, <i>Miami</i>
J. B. HIERS, <i>Miami</i>	O. K. SHEFFIELD, <i>Ft. Pierce</i>
ROY HUTCHINSON, <i>Tallahassee</i>	J. B. TAYLOR, <i>Jacksonville</i>
O. H. LEIFESTE, <i>Fort Myers</i>	J. B. WILKERSON, <i>Pensacola</i>
WILLIAM MCCARREL, <i>Jacksonville</i>	SINCLAIR WELLS, <i>Lake City</i>
FRANK P. WOODWARD, <i>Tallahassee</i>	

MILK INSPECTION SERVICE OF THE INSPECTION BUREAU, GAINESVILLE

JOHN M. SCOTT, *Chief Milk Inspector*
J. M. BURGESS, *Inspector, Tallahassee*
ALEX G. SHAW, *Inspector, Tampa*
LEWIS T. SMITH, *Inspector, Jacksonville*
MISS DOROTHY BEST, *Stenographer*

LAND DIVISION

F. E. BAYLESS, JR., *Chief Clerk*
H. L. SHEARER, *Clerk*
MISS HELEN PARKS, *Stenographer*

FIELD NOTE DIVISION

MISS BESSIE DAMON, *Clerk*

PRISON DIVISION

T. E. ANDREWS, *Chief Clerk*
WALTER ROBERTS, *Clerk*

CHEMISTRY DIVISION

J. J. TAYLOR, *State Chemist*
Assistant Chemists

GORDON HART, B. JAY OWEN, NALLS BERRYMAN,
E. PECK GREENE, J. K. LAWTON, J. J. TAYLOR
MISS MURIEL ROSE, *Stenographer*
MISS LOUISE COVINGTON, *Clerk*

STATE MARKETING BUREAU DIVISION

204 St. James Building, Jacksonville

THE BUREAU STAFF

L. M. Rhodes	Commissioner
Neill Rhodes	Assistant Commissioner
S. W. Hiatt	Specialist Fruits and Vegetables
L. H. Lewis	Specialist, Live Stock and Field Crops
F. W. Risher	Specialist, Poultry and Dairy Products
F. H. Scruggs	Specialist, Market News
O. W. Cordero	Telegrapher
Effie L. Cureton	Stenographer
Edna Rosenkranz	Stenographer
Kathryn L. Vernon	Stenographer
Sara Wright	Stenographer
W. L. Jackson	Multigrapher
M. S. Knight	Clerk
Courtland Morgan	Assistant Multigrapher

COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE OF FLORIDA

AS REGISTER OF LANDS—

John Beard: January 12, 1847, to May 29, 1849.

David S. Walker: November 23, 1850.

Hugh A. Corley: Dec. 31, 1859, to Dec. 31, 1866.

AS COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION—

Oscar E. Austin: August 7, 1868.

J. S. Adams: January 14, 1869, to January 16, 1873.

Dennis Eagan: March 4, 1873, to 1877.

Hugh A. Corley: January 3, 1877, to March 16, 1882.

P. W. White: March 16, 1882, to February 12, 1885.

AS COMMISSIONER OF LANDS AND IMMIGRATION—

C. L. Mitchell: January 29, 1885.

AS COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE—

L. B. Wombell: December 31, 1888.

B. E. McLin: January 1, 1901, to March 1, 1912.

W. A. McRae: March 1, 1912, to October 31, 1923.

Nathan Mayo: November 1, 1923.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1—Letter of Transmittal	2
2—Personnel of Department	3
3—Commissioners of Agriculture	5
4—Preface	7
5—Publications of the Department	8
6—Facts About the Department	12
7—The State Marketing Bureau	14
8—The State Prison Division	17
9—The Inspection Bureau	20
10—The Chemical Division	23
11—The Land Division	26
12—The Field Note Division	29
13—Dairy and Milk Inspection	32
14—The Bureau of Immigration	35
15—Invitation to Tourists	37
16—Financial Report	39
17—Federal Crop Report of State	63

PREFACE

In presenting this Biennial Report, I wish to call attention to the fact that each of the nine Divisions of the Department of Agriculture issues its own Reports. The nine Divisions are as follows:

1. Division of Agriculture and Immigration, which also conducts the Census Bureau, Enumeration of State Resources and State Advertising.
2. Division of Pure Food and Drugs, Stock Feed, Fertilizer, Gasoline and Oil.
3. Division of Land.
4. Division of Field Notes.
5. Division of Prison.
6. Division of Chemistry.
7. Division of Dairy Inspection.
8. Division of State Marketing Bureau.
9. Division of Citrus Fruit Inspection.

The Constitution of the State of Florida sets forth the duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture. It says that the Commissioner shall perform:

1. "Such duties in relation to agriculture as may be prescribed by law."
2. "Shall have supervision of all matters pertaining to public lands."
3. "Shall keep the Bureau of Immigration."
4. "Shall have supervision of the State Prison."
5. "Shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law."

I will name a few of the measures that have been enacted into law, broadening the scope of the Department in its agricultural and inspection work.

1. The Law Prohibiting the Sale of Immature Fruit.
2. The Frozen Fruit Law.
3. The Arsenical Spray Law.
4. The Standardization Fruit and Vegetable Law.
5. The Milk and Milk Products Law.
6. The Ice Cream Law.
7. The Commercial Fertilizer Law.

8. The Commercial Feeding Stuffs Laws.
9. The Agricultural Marketing Law.
10. The Pure Food and Drug Law.
11. The Advertising Law.
12. The Gasoline Inspection Law.

PUBLICATIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Not for Distribution—Out of Print

Florida Administration Reports	1874 and 1895-96
Report of Commissioner of Agriculture	1889
Report of Commissioner of Agriculture	1893
Report of Commissioner of Agriculture	1897-98
Report of Commissioner of Agriculture	1899-1900
Report of Commissioner of Agriculture	1901-1902
Report of Commissioner of Agriculture	1905
Report of Commissioner of Agriculture	1904
Report of Commissioner of Agriculture	1905
Report of Commissioner of Agriculture	1907-1908
Report of Commissioner of Agriculture	1909-1910
Report of Commissioner of Agriculture	1911-1912
Pure Food and Drug Report (Dept. Agriculture)	1911-1912
Prison Report (Dept. Agriculture)	1911-1912
Report of Commissioner of Agriculture	1913-1914
Report of Commissioner of Agriculture	1915-1916
Report of Commissioner of Agriculture	1917-1918
Report of Commissioner of Agriculture	1919-1920, Parts 1-2-3
Sixteenth Biennial Report (Dept. Agriculture)	1919-1920
Quarterly Bulletin, Vol. 30 (Dept. Agriculture)	1920
Report of Commissioner of Agriculture	1921-1922-1923
Seventeenth Biennial Report (Dept. Agriculture)	1921-1922
Eighteenth Biennial Report (Dept. Agriculture)	1923-1924
Nineteenth Biennial Report (Dept. Agriculture)	1926
Twentieth Biennial Report (Dept. Agriculture)	1928
Twenty-first Biennial Report (which was numbered incor- rectly 20th)	1929-1930
Third Census (Population-State)	1905
Fourth Census (Population-State)	1915
Fifth Census (Population-State)	1925
Why I Like Florida (Quarterly Bulletin, October)	1923
Farm Machinery	1924
Handbook Dairying	1924
Florida Resources and Inducements	1924-1925
Florida Today	1925
Ready Reference for the Florida Farmer	1925
Florida Growers and Shippers	1925
Handbook for Florida Poultrymen	1925

Soils and Fertilizers for Florida Farmers	1926
All Florida	1926
Useful Knowledge for Florida Farmers (Quarterly B.)	July, 1926
Information for Florida Farmers (Quarterly B.)	April, 1926
Florida, An Advancing State (Industrial Survey)	1928
Florida Review, Volumes 1-2-3-4	1926-1930, inclusive

PUBLICATIONS

Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Fla.

Any of which can be had upon request

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. What and When to Plant. | 43. Farm Engineering. |
| 2. Citrus Growing. | 44. Cauliflower in Florida. |
| 3. Irish Potatoes in Florida. | 45. Medicinal Plants in Florida. |
| 4. Celery Growing. | 46. Florida Fruits and Vegetables
in the Family Menu. |
| 5. Bee Keeping. | 49. Mushroom Growing. |
| 6. Rabbit Raising. | 50. Florida Fruits and Vegetables
in the Commercial Menu. |
| 7. Sorghum for Silage and Forage. | 51. Drainage and Water Control. |
| 8. Dwarf Essex Rape. | 52. Home Vegetable Garden. |
| 9. Peanuts in Florida. | 53. Growing Sugarcane. |
| 10. Watermelons in Florida. | 54. Corn Production. |
| 11. Tung Oil in Florida. | 55. Cotton Production. |
| 12. Livestock in Florida. | 56. Bullfrog Raising and Frogging. |
| 13. Strawberries in Florida. | 57. Youngberry Culture. |
| 14. Some Drug Plants. | 58. Florida Facts and General
Statistics. |
| 15. Waterways of Florida. | 60. Home Curing and Canning of
Meats. |
| 16. Native Plant Life. | 61. Possibilities of Everglades. |
| 19. Commercial Bulbs. | 63. Grape Culture. |
| 20. Mangoes in Florida | 65. Florida, the Land of Health. |
| 21. Hogs in Florida. | 66. Florida Honey and Its Hundred
Uses. |
| 23. Some Florida Truck Crops. | 67. Drainage Districts. |
| 24. Avacadoes in Florida. | 68. Forage Pasture Crops. |
| 26. Dairying in Florida. | 69. Fig Growing. |
| 28. Beef Cattle in Florida. | 70. Pestiferous Insects of the
Household. |
| 29. Legume Feed Crops. | 71. Silos. |
| 30. Non-League Feed Crops. | 72. Fibre-Bearing Plants. |
| 31. Root Crops in Florida. | 72. Marketing Florida Poultry and
Eggs. |
| 32. The Papaya. | 73. Priceless Dietetic Value of Flor-
ida's Tropical Fruits. |
| 34. Poultry Raising. | |
| 35. Growing Asparagus Plumosus. | |
| 36. Growing Asparagus. | |
| 37. Goats in Florida. | |
| 38. Ducks and Geese. | |
| 40. Tobacco Growing in Florida. | |
| 41. Turkey Raising in Florida. | |
| 42. Soils of Florida. | |

74. Guava Production and Preparation.

75. Co-operative Marketing Laws.

General Bulletins

Florida, the March of Progress.

North and Northwest Florida.

Central Florida.

South Florida.

Twentieth Census (1931-32).

Agricultural Statistics (31-32).

From Field to Market with Florida

Vegetables and Citrus Fruit.

Biennial Report.

Quarterly Bulletins

Plant Pests, Plant Diseases.

Rural Culture.

Farmers' Encyclopedia.

Agriculture and Related Subjects.

Soils and Fertilizers.

Maps

Generalized Soil Map of Florida.

Latitude Map of Florida.

Large Sectional Map of Florida.

Historical Map of Florida.

Resource Map of Florida.

Supplementary Bulletins

Blackberry Culture.

Fundamentals of Co-operation

Squab Raising.

Pineapple Culture.

Pecan Culture.

NOTE—We no longer keep a permanent mailing list for any of our publications for lack of funds.

N. B. 69. The Mandarin Orange in Florida.

We are listing below the various reports, bulletins, handbooks, and books that have been prepared by the State Marketing Bureau:

First Biennial Report, 1919.

Second Biennial Report, 1921.

Third Biennial Report, 1923.

Annual Fruit and Vegetable Report, Season 1924-25.

Fourth Biennial Report, 1925.

Handbook for Fla. Growers and Shippers, 1925.

Annual Fruit and Vegetable Report, Season 1925-26.

Handbook for Fla. Growers and Shippers, 1926 (Revised).

Fifth Biennial Report, 1927.

Annual Fruit and Vegetable Report, Season 1926-27.

Annual Fruit and Vegetable Report, Season 1927-28.

Graphic Charts of Commodity Prices, 1928.

Sixth Biennial Report, 1929.

Annual Fruit and Vegetable Report, Season 1928-29.

Official Grades for Standardization of Florida Fruits and Vegetables, 1929.

Official Grades for Standardization of Florida Fruits and Vegetables, 1930.

Annual Fruit and Vegetable Report, Season 1929-30.

Annual Fruit and Vegetable Report, Season 1930-31.

Seventh Biennial Report, 1931.

From Field to Market with Florida Vegetables and Citrus Fruits, 1931.

Handbook for Poultrymen, 1931.

Standardization and Methods of Marketing Livestock, 1931.

Dairy Information, 1931.

Marketing Florida Truck Crops, 1932.

Annual Fruit and Vegetable Report, Season 1931-32.

Statistics of Florida Agriculture and Related Enterprises,
1932.

Florida Citrus Fruit Marketing.

State of Florida Standard Grades for Fruits and Vegetables,
1932.

Prior to the year 1911, the Report of the State Prison Bureau was published in the General Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Biennial Report No. 12 was the first separate report gotten out by this Department. It covered the biennial period of 1911 and 1912. Since that time a report has been published covering each biennial period. Several of the reports are out of print, however, the supply being small and becoming exhausted year by year.

No. 12, covering the years 1911 and 1912.

No. 13, covering the years 1913 and 1914.

No. 16, covering the years 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920.

No. 18, covering the years 1923 and 1924.

No. 19, covering the years 1925 and 1926.

No. 20, covering the years 1927 and 1928.

No. 21, covering the years 1929 and 1930.

Copy of the 14th and 17th report cannot be had as they have all been given out except our office file copy.

FACTS ABOUT YOUR STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BY COMMISSIONER NATHAN MAYO,
State Department of Agriculture

It has been my opinion, during the years that I have held public office, that the electorate is entitled to a comprehensive report, an unadorned statement of fact, from the men it elects to direct its functions of government. Your active participation in your state's business affairs is your best assurance of good government. This series of talks is planned to give you facts about your State Department of Agriculture and I am grateful for this opportunity to speak directly to the people of our state.

Many changes and innovations in the state government have taken place since I have been your Commissioner, and, as change is an index of healthy growth, so have these changes been indicative of our state's progress. And some of the most important changes of this period have taken place in the Department of Agriculture by the passage of laws that broadened the scope of the department. Briefly these laws, or their amended forms, are: the law prohibiting the sale of immature fruit, the frozen fruit law, the arsenical spray law, the standardization fruit and vegetable law, the milk and milk products law, the ice cream law, the commercial fertilizer law, the commercial feeding stuffs law, the agricultural marketing law, the pure food and drugs law, the advertising law, the gasoline law and the egg classification law.

Most important of the above named laws are those dealing with law enforcement with which this department is charged. Of necessity these laws have become more varied and more numerous as demands for your protection from unscrupulous and dishonest practices in the handling of food and other products became more urgent.

Merely naming these laws means very little compared to the processes involved in their enforcement. Just picture to yourselves some of these processes. For instance, the efficient enforcement of six of these laws requires the specialized services of a highly trained chemist and his assistants, two labora-

tories, and a score of inspectors. These six laws are those affecting Florida fruit, commercial feed stuffs, food and drugs, gasoline and commercial fertilizers. In the conscientious enforcement of these and other laws rests the protection of your health and your purse.

Inspectors employed by the department are carefully chosen for their high intelligence and character, so that the state may have the very best class of service in its difficult work of enforcement. At present sixteen regular inspectors are employed and during the period of enforcement of the fruits maturity law, otherwise known as "The Green Fruit Law," over two hundred inspectors are seasonally employed. However, an adequate number of inspectors is regularly retained to insure the proper enforcement of all laws administered by the department.

Although enforcement and its entailment occupy a large part of the department's activities, it is not, by any means, all that is required of it; its other duties are many and varied. In this series of talks, these activities will be taken up and dealt with as separate subjects. The eight divisions of the State Department of Agriculture that function to carry out the provisions of the laws relating directly to the department are the divisions of immigration and agriculture, of prisons, of chemistry, of dairying, of land, of field notes, of inspection and of state marketing, the last being known as the State Marketing Bureau. All of these divisions are related, of course, although their functions, in some instances, differ widely. Some are necessarily located in parts of the state distant from the capitol, such as the State Marketing Bureau, which is located in Jacksonville, a commercial center of the state; and the green fruit laboratory, which is operated in Winter Haven, a citrus center of the state. From this point also the citrus inspection is conducted. All inquiries about these divisions, or any other questions about your State Department of Agriculture will be answered promptly and courteously. For further information write Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee.

THE STATE MARKETING BUREAU AND ITS WORK

BY COMMISSIONER NATHAN MAYO,
State Department of Agriculture

In this short review of the work of the State Marketing Bureau, which is an important and efficient part of your State Department of Agriculture, it is interesting to note that it was one of the first of such bureaus to be established in the United States. It began operation in 1917, just four years after the United States Bureau of Markets was established and three years after New York's history-making department of Foods and Markets came into existence. So Florida's marketing bureau is a real pioneer in its field.

Many changes have necessarily taken place since the bureau commenced serving the farmers and producers of our state. In fact, the marketing bureau idea itself has undergone some revolutionary changes. One explanation of these changes is that the farmer, in times past, viewed the marketing problem as consisting of two parts only, himself and the middleman. He left the final buyer out of the picture. This was probably due to the magnified importance he attached to the old notion that he gets, on the average, only 35% of the prices finally paid for his products. In fact, the movement which brought about the establishment of some of the first state bureaus and departments of marketing was founded on this belief. There are, of course, three factors in modern marketing: the producer, the distributor and the consumer. Now, more attention is being given to consumer demand and its relation to production. There has been, in late years, a swing away from the original conception of the purposes of a marketing bureau as an agency that could eliminate all middleman's expense in marketing transactions, toward a clearer recognition that production, which the farmer represents, is directly related to consumer ability and disposition to use and to pay for products.

These are some of the general trends that have affected our marketing bureau and to which it has had to adjust itself and its operations. Some others are of more local importance; the Florida land boom and its aftermath, local conditions brought about by the depression with its ruinously low prices, and the

bureau's supplementary service under the New Deal. In this last respect, the bureau has been called upon, and has extended, its fullest cooperation with the federal authorities in preparing codes that are satisfactory and workable. Incidentally, increased demand for different services of the bureau has been brought on by the adoption of the various codes. It was necessary to increase the number of employees in the citrus market news office at Orlando for supplying both auction and shipping point information to the Florida Control committee and growers throughout the state.

The furnishing of market news of various kinds is a large part of the work of this bureau. Accuracy and technical training are required to do this work efficiently. Some features of this service are: daily market reports in season; annual reports on carlot shipments of fruits and vegetables from Florida; packing and shipping information and complete market data on all products; official daily market reports of fruits and vegetables, poultry and eggs on the Jacksonville and Tampa markets; and complete market information on nearly all Florida's many products. The Market News Service covering the productive areas of 98% of the state, sent out from nine different stations, has provided reliable, authentic information on the movement and sale from \$70,000,000 to \$125,000,000 worth of agricultural products from Florida, and full information in regard to competitive commodities from other states.

Regarding shipping point inspection and terminal inspection, the bureau co-operates with the federal bureau of agricultural economics. It will be remembered that the federal inspection is of two kinds: shipping point inspection for grades, standards and condition, and terminal inspection of perishable foods, the chief aim of which is to prevent and to settle rejection disputes. The fee on such inspection is then divided between both agencies by mutual agreement. In its twelve years of this co-operative service, the state bureau has assisted in the inspection of more than 140,000 cars.

Four marketing specialists are employed by the bureau. One of these is a market news specialist and others assist growers and shippers in marketing fruit and vegetables, in market-

ing livestock and field crops, and in marketing eggs and poultry. The marketing commissioner and these assistants have, during the past five years, assisted in 1,395 sales at which the equivalent of 3,287 cars of live stock, eggs, wool, syrup, hay and corn were sold for cash amounting to more than \$3,131,000. In addition to these co-operative sales, the field men have assisted in selling from the office live stock and miscellaneous products that total more than eight and one-half million dollars.

The publications issued by the bureau, besides strictly market news and statistics, include the "For Sale, Want and Exchange" bulletin and several other bulletins and pamphlets which have been compiled and written by the specialists on the staff. Each week the "For Sale, Want and Exchange" bulletin assists agricultural producers in the purchase, sale and exchange of their products, farm implements live stock seed and a great variety of articles through its columns. The bureau also furnishes producers and shippers with a list of reputable dealers prepared from information supplied by disinterested agencies.

The complexity of its work is noteworthy of this bureau. When it is remembered that it was necessary to blaze a trail at the time it was established, the directing of the work accomplished, no less than the work itself, commands our attention and our admiration. The Florida State Marketing Bureau is rated, by competent authorities, as the most outstanding in accomplishment and efficiency of all bureaus of its kind in the United States.

For further information about this division of your State Department of Agriculture, write the Department at Tallahassee, or the State Marketing Bureau, Jacksonville.

FACTS ABOUT FLORIDA'S PRISON DIVISION

BY COMMISSIONER NATHAN MAYO,

State Department of Agriculture

I am pleased to have this opportunity to say a few words to the people of Florida about their prison farm which is regarded by penal authorities as one of the most successful and most creditable institutions of its kind in the United States. The prison division takes up more of your Commissioner's time, to say nothing of patience, than any other of the divisions of the department. But here I wish to say that a large part of the credit for the good management under which this division is operated must go to my able assistants who have so admirably co-operated in upholding its high standard.

By constitutional provision in 1885, the State Commissioner of Agriculture was placed in charge of the state prison, but it was not until 1911 that the prison bureau was made a separate division of the department and a full time clerk designated to handle its affairs. Before this time, very few records had been kept since the bureau began operation away back in 1868, and such records as had been kept were inadequate. During the year 1913 the state purchased a large tract of land in Bradford county, and in November of that year began building a state owned institution. Then prisoners and equipment were moved from Marion county where the prison camp had been located.

This big prison farm at Raiford is really a city in itself where the inmates are engaged in industries and in farming operations. It forms a plant that is nearly self-sustaining as to common living requirements. Of the entire tract of 18,000 acres, 4,000 of these are under cultivation, and this farm supplies abundantly the ordinary farm products. Crops are made under careful and experienced supervision and marked success in special lines, such as poultry and dairy stock, has been achieved. The fine poultry plant that has been developed there was started by a life-terminer, and under his direction became, in its line, one of the show places in the state.

In the industrial end of this institution there are factories for making shirts, tanned leather and shoes, ice and many other

things needed and used in clothing, housing and feeding most comfortably a group like this; also, an efficient laundry, and up-to-date dairy, and many other enterprises that add to the health and well-being of those detained there. A big flock of turkeys is now being fattened to provide Christmas dinners at the farm. All of these advantages enjoyed by the inmates are earned by their own hands and through their own efforts. These activities give them an opportunity at healthful and co-operative occupation which is necessary in normal living.

There are many obvious advantages to the farm method of caring for prisoners: 1. They are better satisfied, and remain so, with agricultural work to do than with that of other types; 2. Outdoor work promotes health; 3. Farm work provides for a co-operative type of work and encourages the feeling that they are contributing to their own maintenance; 4. Farm work provides a larger amount of labor than machine, or other types of work, and it can be adapted to the largest number of laborers. In this connection, it may be pointed out that institutional charges, except where conditions prohibit, must be given outlets for energy and physical exercise.

Among the specialized industries at the prison farm are the automobile tag factory, at which licenses for cars are made, and a game bird hatchery and game preserve, from which areas in the state depleted in game are restocked.

The records show that for many years the population of this institution remained practically the same, and the receipts from the counties of the state varied but little from year to year. Immediately after the World War, however, the number of prisoners began to increase noticeably until 1932, when the peak was reached. As for the subsequent years of 1933 and 1934, up to June 30th, the receipts have fallen off, and the average population has decreased from more than 3,200 in 1932 to about 2,700 at the present time. These figures include prisoners at road camps as well as those at the state farm. For the month of November, just ended, receipts showed the total of prisoners at the farm to be 1,509. Very few of these undertake to escape and when they do, they return voluntarily or are picked up in a short time and returned.

Another interesting fact disclosed by the records is the perceptible decrease in young boys coming into our state prison. This decrease would indicate that there is a close relationship between economic conditions and what is commonly known as "crime." The number of youths named in prison receipts had gradually increased until practically 20% of the prison receipts were boys of 21 years or less. Reports now being compiled show a decided drop in this class of prisoners and we attribute this fact to enlistment in conservation camps established throughout the country by President Franklin D. Roosevelt since he went into office. The prison division is ready and pleased at all times to answer questions on your state prison farm. Write State Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee.

FACTS ABOUT THE INSPECTION BUREAU

By COMMISSIONER NATHAN MAYO,
State Department of Agriculture

Today the inspection division of your State Department of Agriculture has the spotlight, and I hope, in this brief summary, to give you an understanding of the work of this bureau which is so important to the department and to the state generally. With the supervising inspector and the different kinds of inspectors under him, rests the responsibility of enforcement of the state's regulatory laws. These laws relate to pure food and drugs, fertilizers, stock feeds, gasoline, eggs, fruit and other products handled commercially.

This division is essentially a vigilant organization. By that I mean that its men have ever to be on the alert and watchful to see that no spurious or adulterated products are fraudulently handled and offered for sale. This requires men of a high type of intelligence and integrity who can exercise constant vigilance where necessary and unusual activity if the situation warrants it. It is the policy of the department to prevent violations of law by co-operation and instruction rather than by using drastic measures of correction. But sometimes it is necessary to invoke the punitive provisions of the law, and, in such cases, sufficient time is taken to make the prosecution thorough and effective.

The total year-round inspection force numbers 23 men. This does not include citrus fruit inspectors, the greater number of whom are employed for a few weeks only during the beginning of the fruit shipping season. These 23 regular inspectors are evenly distributed over the state: six being located west of the Suwannee River, three on the upper east coast, four on the lower east coast, five on the lower west coast and five in the central peninsular. Of these, six inspectors are appointed for enforcement of the egg classification law, which is the most recently passed of the enforcement laws, and the remaining seventeen inspectors carry out the enforcement provisions of the food and drugs law, the gasoline law, the fertilizer law and the feed stuffs law.

Right here I wish you to note that, as to its expenses, your State Department of Agriculture is self-sustaining through the inspection fees it collects. Not one cent from the tax money of the general revenue fund is used in its operation and maintenance. The total expense of the department is taken care of by the small inspection fees collected from fertilizer, feed and gasoline manufacturers, from wholesalers of eggs and from citrus fruit packers and shippers.

Now, if you will bear with me, here are some figures on the amount of work done by different kinds of inspectors, and, although figures are dry stuff to talk about, I think these will give you a comprehensive idea of the scope of the work of this bureau. The period we are to consider covers July, August, September and October of 1934, and figures during this time do not run so high as in others, but these records will shed light on the inspectors' work.

FOOD INSPECTION

During these four months 5,726 inspections were made at food stores and 171 food samples were bought and sent to the state laboratory for analysis. Many of these samples consisted of several cans or packages of a product, an amount sufficient to be considered a fair sample. Two thousand seven hundred and forty-six packages of impure or adulterated food were destroyed and 39,291 packages were ordered withdrawn from sale until re-labeled to state correctly the nature and quality of the contents.

GASOLINE INSPECTION

At filling stations, 6,034 inspections were made and 12,958 pumps were carefully tested for accuracy. Seven hundred and six pumps were found to be inaccurate, in most cases on account of accident, wear or mechanical deficiency. Use of such pumps is prohibited, under severe penalty, until the proper repairs are made, and then they are allowed to be used again. One thousand five hundred and sixty-seven samples of gasoline and kerosene were drawn from filling stations, bulk tanks and incoming ships and were submitted to the laboratory for analysis. Eighteen thousand three hundred and four gallons of illegal gasoline were seized, each case being thoroughly investigated and handled as the circumstances warranted.

FERTILIZER AND STOCK FEED INSPECTION

Four thousand eight hundred and ninety-four fertilizer and feed stocks were inspected and samples were taken from 519 lots, at warehouses, in railroad cars, or in the field, each sample being a mixture taken from at least ten bags of a shipment. These were submitted to the state chemist for analysis. Two hundred and sixteen tons or 432,000 pounds were seized, either because of failure to conform to analysis as guaranteed by the manufacturers, or for improper tags, or other failure to comply with the law.

THE EGG INSPECTION

Nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-five retails egg stocks were inspected to assure that eggs are properly classified and placarded as "large, medium or small"; whether produced in Florida, shipped in from other states or taken from cold storage, and in all cases, whether decomposition had set in. One thousand four hundred and seventeen wholesale stocks were inspected in warehouses, at freight terminals, in trucks, or wherever found, to legally registered, that inspection fees are paid and that eggs of illegal quality are not offered for sale in the state. Stop sale orders, or destruction certificates, were issued against 4,425 dozens of eggs because of unfitness for human consumption, or failure of distributors to comply with requirements of the Florida Egg law.

From the above you will see that a certain amount of training is necessary to make one efficient in any of these lines. He has to know the laws pertaining to his bureau, or the part of the bureau he serves, and he has to know his territory. You must bear in mind that enforcement is not by any means an easy task. All of our inspectors are conscientious, tolerant and fair-minded, and each knows well his territory and its people. In addition to the various field activities of the inspectors, of which the above enumerations give a picture, a great deal of time and thought is taken up with conferences with manufacturers, distributors, dealers and service men connected with every kind of business affected by the inspection work.

The inspection bureau is pleased at all times to supply information on any matter pertaining to it. For further information write your State Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee.

WORK OF THE CHEMICAL DIVISION

BY COMMISSIONER NATHAN MAYO,

State Department of Agriculture

The Division of Chemistry:

I wish to say that it would be impossible to administer a number of very important laws without the services of this division. It serves the state in analyzing fertilizers, foods, drugs, stock feeds, gas, oils and in testing citrus fruit during the early shipping season. It is the duty of the State Chemist to analyze all samples properly submitted to him by inspectors in the department's employ. The main laboratory is in Tallahassee and a branch is located at Winter Haven while a laboratory truck does field analysis of gasoline.

For the year 1933, there were more than 6,000 analyses made in the enforcement of the state's regulatory laws, such as the fertilizer law, the pure food and drugs law, the stock feed law and the gasoline law. Most of the analyses were made on official samples sent to the laboratory by the regular inspectors of the department, while some were upon special and miscellaneous samples sent in by the citizens of the state. Probably the largest volume of work in connection with the regulatory laws of the state is done upon gasoline and fertilizer, but of equal importance is the work done on food, drugs and stock feed.

The life of almost every individual in the state is, in some way, affected by the work of the chemical division in its purposes of guarding the health and well-being of the different groups of citizens affected by these laws. The farmer, the motorist, the stockman, the citrus grower, the dairyman, the housewife the poultryman and practically all resident as well as most visitors to the State, are affected by the enforcement of the regulations governing food, stockfeed, citrus fruit, gasoline, fertilizers, etc., and all of this is dependent upon the chemical division for its proper means of enforcement.

The farmer, through the work of the state chemist, can be absolutely sure that when he buys fertilizers for his crops or his grove, he is going to get what he pays for, or get a settlement out of the fertilizer company for any deficiency. The law al-

lows him to double the invoice value of the goods. During the past year something over 1,200 samples of mixed fertilizers were analyzed, and 90 samples or about 7% were found to be deficient.

The gasoline analysis consists of samples from every boatload and every tank-car brought into the state. These are sampled by our regular inspectors, but our laboratory truck is constantly going from place to place over the state making analyses of gasoline drawn from the filling station pumps. This analysis is made is made at the spot at which the sample is taken. If found to be adulterated, sale of that lot is immediately stopped. If found to be only slightly below standard, such as might occur from being old or "stale," the manufacturer is allowed to ship it back for blending and bringing up to standard. If kerosene has been added, as is sometimes the case, that lot of gasoline is condemned and not allowed to be brought up by blending.

Of particular interest to housewives, hotelmen and other purchasers of food and canned goods, is the work of the pure food division. This work is necessarily varied and extensive. It sometimes happens that unscrupulous grocers push their old stock of swelled canned goods off on the ignorant or unsuspecting customer. Others will add harmful preservatives to ground meat and hamburger to give it the bright red appearance of freshly ground meat. These are only a few of the mal-practices that department inspectors have to watch under pure food regulations. This inspection covers all of the ordinary articles of food and food products susceptible of adulteration or of dishonest handling.

The chemical division, like some other divisions of the State Department of Agriculture, is self-supporting. The expenses and upkeep are paid out of the inspection fees brought in by the laws which it helps to administer.

Although the office of state chemist was established in 1889, the chemical division was not made possible until 1901 when the legislature passed a law authorizing it. This law was passed in compliance with demands from fruit and vegetable growers of the state who wished protection against the sale of misbranded and worthless fertilizers for which Florida was then rapidly becoming the dumping ground. From this single purpose, the division has expanded and it now covers a number of articles, as

named above. This necessary expansion of the division took place as laws upon these articles were placed upon the statute books and its service was demanded in their enforcement. This office does not undertake to do analytical work for private parties. It has neither the authority nor the number of analysts that would be required for that extensive service.

» For further information about the chemistry division of your State Department of Agriculture, write to the department at Tallahassee.

THE LAND DIVISION AND ITS FUNCTIONS

BY COMMISSIONER NATHAN MAYO,
State Department of Agriculture

The land division is the most historical unit of your State Department of Agriculture. Indeed, its romantic past extends back to the very discovery of Florida by Spanish explorers, to the time when Spanish rulers made grants of sizable tracts of Florida lands to favored subjects. As different flags were raised over Florida, some of the lands of the territory continued in private hands, and these titles were preserved under transfer of government as rights of sovereignty. The land division, as final custodian of title authority for the state, is important to every property owner, as well as every prospective property owner, in the state. The original titles to more than two-thirds of all lands in the state of Florida are covered by records on file in this office.

The matter of land titles is a perplexing question to many people, consequently it is handed over to a lawyer or to an abstract and title expert by the average property buyer who feels much relieved to get this business of title straightening disposed of honestly and satisfactorily. Hence, general knowledge of titles remains professional. But it is necessary to know the status of lands in order to have the titles straight. Land titles in Florida are, in general, predicated upon (1) Spanish grants to individuals; (2) grants or patents from the United States to the Territory of Florida or to the State of Florida, or to private ownership of lands ceded to the United States by the treaty of Cession from Spain; (3) grants or conveyances from the State of lands granted, patented or approved to the state by the United States under various acts of Congress, or of lands under bodies of navigable water or tide lands, the two latter classes of lands belonging to the state by virtue of its sovereignty upon being "admitted into the Union on equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever."

But even more valuable to the people of the state at large is the preservation for them of the various classes of state lands. This work is an important part of the duties of the land division and one that requires highly specialized services. In this connection, the land division operates under the direction of the

Internal Improvement Board. In general, the kinds of lands that the state supervises or owns: (1) lands approved and patented by the United States to the State of Florida and known as swamp and overflowed lands and swamp indemnity lands, and (2) lands granted to the State of Florida by special acts of Congress, but not conveyed by patent and known as Internal Improvement lands, school lands, school indemnity lands, seminary lands and lands granted to the state specifically for railroads. Of these lands, the school lands are vested in the State Board of Education, while others named above are vested in the Internal Improvement Board.

The history of ownership of these lands may be seen in the records of these two boards, that of the Internal Improvement Board being probably more varied and colorful. When the first state constitution was drawn up in 1838, provision was made for a "liberal system of Internal Improvements." For the discharge of this undetermined but very important duty, the general assembly was to determine the "proper objects of improvement." These were decided to be construction of roads and canals and later there were added to the list railroads, bridges and levees. The outgrowth of legislative action on these improvements was the creation of the Internal Improvement Board in 1855. The minutes of the Trustees of Internal Improvement Fund relating to state lands are of general interest to the public as they show all their transactions and agreements. Copies of these minutes can be obtained by writing to the secretary of the Trustees. This department has nothing to do with the handling of the Internal Improvement Fund, but your State Commissioner of Agriculture is a member of this Board.

Under certain conditions, sales of state lands are made. There are no fixed prices on state lands and prices are put upon them upon application only, and then for acceptance of five days only.

When a deed to lands obtained by an individual from the state is lost and it is desirable to establish validity of title, a certificate of the record of the deed from the land office, signed by your Commissioner of Agriculture, will make this title valid. This instrument is permissible in all courts.

A special line of work of the land office is the preparation of an abstract which will correct all errors, show the various acts

of Congress granting the different classes of land to the state, the dates of all patents and approved lists to the state and all conveyances out of the state, and out of the United States, and making a complete abstract of all conveyances by the United States to the state. For this abstract, it is necessary to make a most careful search of old files, abstracts and tract books in order to perfect the records. In doing this we continue to find tracts of valuable lands which were erroneously shown on the maps to have been conveyed long ago, that still belong to the state. It will be remembered that prior to 1877 no accurate records of copies of deeds were kept, and such as were kept are very imperfect. This abstract, when completed, will be a valuable state document.

Although the land division is now a part of your State Department of Agriculture, it is, nevertheless, its point of origin. Before the adoption of the present constitution in 1885, the head of this department was known as "Commissioner of Lands and Immigration." Agricultural development in the state increased and the duties of the Department were extended to other divisions, usually by legislative authority. But the land division remains a part of the department by first constitutional authority.

For further information about the land division, or about lands held by the state, write your State Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee.

THE HISTORY AND WORK OF THE FIELD NOTES DIVISION

BY COMMISSIONER NATHAN MAYO,
State Department of Agriculture

The division of field notes is the least known and, to many people, the most obscure of any division of your State Department of Agriculture. Because of its technical nature, and due to the fact that it is really a depository of old records, interest in it is not so lively as that in some of the more active branches of the department. But in point of state history, it is probably the most interesting of all. Its records give a picture of the earliest days of Florida's settlement.

This division was established in 1907 by an act of the state legislature. When it was made known to the State of Florida by the United States government that the United States office of Surveyor-General would be discontinued, it became necessary for the state to make some provision to take care of the many and important records of that office. Consequently, the field notes division under the State Department of Agriculture was established by legislative authority "to provide for the reception and safekeeping by the Commission of Agriculture of the field notes, maps and records in the office of Surveyor-General appertaining to land titles in Florida."

As to the term "field notes," a word of explanation may be acceptable here. Field notes are the annotations of surveyors in making up plans and surveys. They are indispensable as records. They are evidence that we are continuously trying to find our bearings in this land upon which we live. Every competent surveyor's work is valuable because of the field notes he makes on it.

The fact that the federal government no longer maintains its office of Surveyor-General in Florida does not mean that the whole area of the state has been surveyed and that the records on file in the field notes division stand as final records. To the contrary, United States engineers are, from time to time, surveying different parts of the state and these new field notes are filed in Washington at the General Land Office and copies are sent to the field notes division here. The latest survey is always accepted as the most accurate, hence the one to be used. The

original field notes of the United States surveys of this state are filed in this office. The price of copies of these is fifty cents per section and six to twelve dollars per township, which only pays for actual work and material in making copies. Photostatic copies of township plat may be obtained for fifty cents each.

Besides this, the field notes division is called upon from time to time by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, the State Board of Education and the Land Office at Washington for information and for specially prepared certified copies of field notes and plats for which there is no charge. Nevertheless, time and labor are required to prepare this work properly.

Much of Florida's very early history is portrayed in the records in charge of this division. And some of these rival fiction in their history. The old Spanish claims, some of which date back to the early part of the eighteenth century, are divided into bundles of "confirmed" and "unconfirmed" claims. These claims number several hundred, as may be seen from any township plat, or map of the state. These are especially numerous on the upper east coast, up and down the St. Johns River and around Pensacola in the western part of the state.

Two large claims that stand out prominently in the early history of the state are those of "The Forbes Purchase" and the Turnbull plantation development. The former, embracing one hundred square miles in the mid-western part of the state, includes the whole of Liberty and Franklin counties and parts of Leon and Gadsden counties; the Turnbull grants included over 38,000 acres scattered along the east coast of Florida, the main acreage being located at New Smyrna on the middle east coast. The Forbes claim was recognized by the Spanish government in 1804 as an adjustment for damage done by the Indians, then Spanish subjects, in two thefts from the store of Forbes, and for debts incurred by them at the same store. For this damage twenty-two Indian chiefs deeded the area in the Forbes Purchase to Forbes and the transaction was upheld by Spanish authorities. The Turnbull venture was one of colonization and attempts to introduce the culture of indigo, cane and other tropical crops into Florida. This was done during the twenty years of English occupation of Florida, and when Spain again took over the territory she refused to recognize the land grants given under

British rule. The Turnbull development proved a failure but some of the landmarks of it are yet in existence.

By far the greatest number of land grants represented by claims were made by the Spanish prior to the territorial period which began in 1882. When Florida was purchased by the United States from Spain, these confirmed claims were recognized. Many of the unconfirmed claims have since been investigated by the Boards of Commissioners appointed by Congress for that purpose, found valid and confirmed by different acts of Congress.

The field notes division will supply information on its work and records if request is made for it. For further information write your State Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee.

FLORIDA'S DAIRY AND MILK INSPECTION

BY COMMISSIONER NATHAN MAYO

State Department of Agriculture

Florida's first dairy law was passed in 1929, and was revised and strengthened in 1931. The Ice Cream law, or the Frozen Desserts law, was passed in 1933. Since the passage of the state milk law there has been greater development in the dairy industry than in any ten years preceding that time. The industry has made remarkable improvement in methods and equipment, so that our dairies in Florida are now as good, or better, than dairies found in other states. The enforcement of these laws was charged to your State Department of Agriculture and as a result of this sale, the milk inspection division was created. It is the purpose of this brief sketch to tell something of this inspection.

The history of milk and dairy inspection in Florida begins with the cities, however. Jacksonville inaugurated the first milk inspection in the state in 1910 and the other large cities soon followed. In fact, in other states likewise, milk inspection began with the cities for it was the commercial handling of milk, induced by the growth of cities, that created the necessity for its regulation and sanitary production.

The dairyman's lot was never an easy one. But the conscientious dairyman has the satisfaction of knowing that his industry affects vitally more people than any other in matters of health. Hence, it's great importance and concern to everyone. Had you ever paused to think of all the factors besides the cow that enter into the dairyman's business of getting the right kind of milk to his consumer? We sometimes think he must be a wizard to do all of the various tasks he has to do before he finally sets that bottle of milk down at the door each morning. Especially, there are two divergent directions taken by the business of dairying in its function of serving the public with milk, and these are the production and the marketing. Dairy farming is a business in itself and requires all the time, thought and the energy of the man who carries it on. Likewise, the selling of milk is a business complete in itself and the creation and maintenance of an organization competent to render the prompt and reliable service necessary for the city man, to deal understand-

ingly with him, and to collect payment for service rendered, can hardly be done by one absorbed in the problems of production. Yet both of these are often required of the dairyman and he does them.

The establishment of grades gives every dairyman the opportunity to produce the kind of milk he wants and to sell it at the price it merits. A regulated supply furnishes the conditions under which the dairy business prospers most, for it eliminates unfair competition and establishes public confidence in the product. Hence, all the advantages of the state milk law are not entirely on the consumers' side.

The purposes of the Florida milk law are "to secure to the people of Florida the assurance that milk and milk products sold or offered for sale to the public are produced under sanitary conditions and are wholesome and fit for human consumption, and being offered to the public under their correct designations as to grade and quality and as to source of production." And added to this the state milk inspection work is being done with the idea of service to the dairymen, helping them with their problems in a spirit of co-operation rather than one of criticism. Many of the smaller cities of the state have no milk inspection of their own and these are dependent upon the state law enforcement for grade and quality in milk. Assistance is given this class of cities and towns through supervision that helps them to develop workable ordinances and regulations for their particular localities under their individual conditions.

Since October 1, 1929, a staff of four competent and experienced dairymen have been employed in the milk inspection division. Each man has had actual experience in operating dairies and milk plants. They know Florida conditions, know the problems of the Florida dairyman and are in a position to be of actual service to the dairymen of the state. They serve not only as inspectors, but they also advise the dairyman on all phases of his operations, such as his feeding problems, culling his herd, purchase of new animals for his herd, purchase of equipment for his dairy, the remodeling of his dairy barn and milk room, and building of new dairy buildings.

As a direct result of the milk inspection carried on by your State Department of Agriculture, great advancement has been

made in the state's dairy industry. This growth is shown by increase in the number of dairy cows milked, the great improvement in the quality of the individual animals in the dairy herds and in the production per cow which has noticeably increased. The equipment used in the dairies has also been greatly improved and modernized. In many of them the boilers, sterilizing boxes, bottle fillers and cappers, buckets, etc., have been replaced with new and up-to-date equipment, and great improvement has been made in dairy barns and milk rooms. Also, milk plants have so improved the appearances of their plants that today they are as up-to-date as those in any other state.

Before 1929, large quantities of milk were imported from other states. Since 1931 very little fluid milk has been brought into Florida from other states; that is, dairying has so developed during the past five years that Florida dairymen are now supplying the milk that formerly came from Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia and other states. However, even with this promising prospect, Florida's per capita consumption of milk is not large and this consumption could be further increased. As a result of the passage of the Frozen Desserts law the quality of ice cream sold in Florida has been much improved. Approximately three and one-half million gallons of ice cream are made annually from Florida milk. All ice cream manufacturing plants are inspected as to sanitary conditions of the plant, quality of the products, etc.

The milk inspection division will be pleased to answer all questions regarding any of the subjects taken up here, or other questions relating to its functions. Just address, State Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee.

FACTS ABOUT FLORIDA'S BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

By COMMISSIONER NATHAN MAYO

State Department of Agriculture

By constitutional authority, your State Commissioner of Agriculture is charged with keeping the Bureau of Immigration. In the details of performance of these duties the legislature has, from time to time, made new provisions and regulations that extended the scope of this bureau.

It prepares and edits publications going out from the department, such as special bulletins for farmers, all advertising literature, advertisements in magazines and other publicity for the department. It also prepares all fair exhibits sent out by the department and supervises all enumerations of agriculture and manufactures. And too, it is empowered to take a population census every ten years. The incoming year is the year for the sixth state census to be taken.

A census has been called a snapshot of the population, and surely it brings to light many interesting facts respecting the people of a given territory. It tells of the distribution of population and can point the way to explanations of the unusual; it throws light upon changes in births, deaths, marriages and other influences in population trends. The census and registration enable us to look into how the population has become what it is: the races, nationality, school age, etc.

In periods of earlier settlement of our country, the term immigration had probably, a different meaning from what it now has. The day of vast, herd-like migrations of people to new lands seems to be past. People locating in new homes seek reasons for doing so with more intelligence than was used in past generations. This paves the way for a better development of new land and for the assurance of a better class of citizens where the choice of location is sensibly made.

To this bureau go all letters and inquiries from people who want information about locating in Florida to farm or to follow special lines of agriculture. There are over 100 different publications edited, printed and issued by this office. These are upon a great variety of subjects, the result of a complexity of interests such as is found in the diversity of agriculture in Florida. Tons of mailing matter are sent out yearly to give information upon

these subjects and millions of copies have been circulated in recent years.

These publications require special work in their preparation, and, while the department in preparing them, seeks specialized information and data where advisable, it does not conduct experiments for complete and exhaustive data on any one product or line. It requires, of course, that the data be exact and authentic, and have real value as information, but the purposes in issuing its bulletins differ from those of other bureaus and departments. It seeks to inform those wishing general information on special subjects. Experimental farming is not included in the activities of this department.

And this emphasizes the distinction between this department's work and that of other governmental branches, such as the work of the experiment stations of the state government. There are no farming experiments conducted by the State Department of Agriculture. This is done under the college of agriculture of the University of Florida. Nor are crop production estimates made and yearly crop statistics given out by this office; but an agricultural census is taken every five years and the results are compiled and enumerated by the bureau of immigration.

Fairs and exhibits at show places for advertising the state are included in the activities of this office. The recently concluded exposition at Chicago, "A Century of Progress," in which Florida participated and which was attended by more than 38,000,000 people, was one of the great accomplishments of this decade. Its educational value was so great that, at this early date, no accurate summary of it can be given. Florida's identification with this enterprise was of inestimable value to our state in an advertising way. From inquiries received at the Florida headquarters of the fair, estimates are now being made to ascertain what these visitors want to know most in regard to Florida and what places in the state attracted the most attention from visitors.

The Bureau's advertisements in sixty leading magazines reached a combined circulation of 37,000,000 copies.

For more information on this branch of your State Department of Agriculture, or for any of the publications it issues, a list of which will be furnished upon request, write the State Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee, or the station to which you are listening.

COME TO SEE US

National Hookup Broadcast of Nathan Mayo

Commissioner of Agriculture

State of Florida

From the Orange Festival, Winter Haven

January 24, 1935

Howdy, Everybody:

There is an old admonition that one should not put all his eggs in one basket: if that basket got wrecked all is lost. Nature has put *one hundred and fifty baskets* in Florida. We grow six regular field crops: corn, cotton, sugarcane, peanuts, oats and hays,—and other field crops in less amounts.

We grow commercially, sixty different kinds of vegetables. We grow commercially, seventy-five different kinds of fruits. We grow nine kinds of nuts.

The recent freeze hit Florida a hard blow, but I am standing right in the midst of as fine orange grove as you want to see—and the fruit is not hurt. Shipments of fruit from Florida during the fall months were not indicative of what should go to the market. Fruit that gets by the federal and state inspection at present can be depended on as being good. We still have several million boxes of fine oranges and grapefruit.

Our vegetable growers were set back a few weeks in some of their crops, but they still have a chance to come back all right. With two baskets badly jostled we still have some more chances to come to the bat than other states with no special calamity.

Our mean annual temperature is from 68 to 73 degrees. We have neither sun strokes nor blizzards—no snow-capped mountains nor deserts. Our natural resources are all intact. Our people are all here, our farms are here, our factories are here and running, our mines, naval stores, and fisheries are all here and our tourists are here a million strong. We are having a good time at the orange festival and wish you might all pluck the golden globes from the trees and drink the delicious juice from our luscious oranges.

We have fifteen million acres in timber, three and a half million acres in water; four million acres in prairies; three

thousand lakes; six springs of the state have a normal combined flow of one hundred and thirty-two million gallons per minute.

Our tonnage hauled annually by railroads is approximately twenty million and the tonnage hauled by ship ten million.

The State of Florida is unique in many ways—the State Constitution prohibits:

1. The sale of state bonds.
2. Taxing homesteads up to five thousand dollars.
3. Taxing new industries for fifteen years.

The state educates, free, the children of tourists who come here to spend the winter in most of the counties.

It has more hard-surfaced highway mileage per capita than any other state. It has the greatest number of tourists of any state. It has the greatest area of salt and fresh water fishing of any state.

The largest industry in Florida is manufacturing.

We have five ports that will accommodate the large ocean liners.

We are nearest the growing Latin-American trade.

Our mining, naval stores, fisheries, and game resources aggregate sixty million dollars annually.

We have thirty-five million acres of land and only one and a half million people, so there is still room for you. Come down and look things over. We have accommodations waiting for you.

For further information concerning Florida, address the Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee.

PRINTING BULLETINS

July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933

Appropriation	\$6,650.00
Disbursements	6,631.48

Unexpended Balance	\$ 18.52
--------------------------	----------

1932

July 8—Respress Engraving Company	\$ 147.75
Aug. 5—Record Company	469.20
Sept. 2—Artercraft Printers	14.50
Capital City Publishing Company	164.25
Sept. 3—Hunter Press	44.28
Sept. 13—Rose Printing Company	18.10
Sept. 15—Tampa Photo Engraving	27.20
Rose Printing Company	836.45
Sept. 17—Hunter Press	204.12
Sept. 22—Rose Printing Company	242.90
Sept. 24—Hunter Press	185.76
Oct. 8—Capital City Publishing Company	182.20
Hunter Press	83.16
Oct. 14—Hunter Press	116.28
Oct. 22—Hunter Press	83.88
Nov. 5—Hunter Press	107.46
Nov. 8—Hunter Press	145.71
Nov. 10—Stoutamire, Ralph	231.25
Stoutamire, Ralph	32.25
Nov. 15—Hunter Press	318.15
Nov. 18—Hunter Press	211.05
Nov. 26—Hunter Press	208.35
Dec. 6—Record Company	54.00
Dec. 8—Hunter Press	122.85
Dec. 12—Hunter Press	92.88
Dec. 21—Hunter Press	314.24
Dec. 30—Hunter Press	60.48

1933

Jan. 9—Hunter Press	67.55
Jan. 21—Hunter Press	322.20
Jan. 28—Hunter Press	65.34
Feb. 3—Stoutamire, Ralph	181.25
Feb. 4—Hunter Press	90.72
Feb. 6—Rose Printing Company	62.05
Feb. 11—Hunter Press	185.85
Feb. 18—Rose Printing Company	68.95
Hunter Press	120.36
Feb. 28—Hunter Press	287.28
Mar. 3—Respress Engraving Company	196.25
Apr. 6—McFarland Company, J. Horace	15.00
Apr. 22—Hunter Press	159.13
June 6—Artercraft Printers	41.70

June 20—Dohlgren Studio, R. E.	6.00
Florida Photographic Concern	2.00
Pepper Printing Company	14.75
Hunter Press	15.20
Panama Carbon Company	4.00
Tallahassee Office Sup. Company	6.60
Total Disbursements	\$ 6,631.48

PRINTING BULLETINS

July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934

Appropriation	\$5,000.00
Disbursements	5,173.34

Disbursements in excess of	
Appropriation	\$ 173.34

1933

July 10—Hunter Press	\$ 702.24
Rose Printing Company	882.50
Sept. 20—Fitzgerald, T. E.	75.00
Dec. 11—Record Company	137.60
Record Company	329.90
Dec. 15—Record Company	256.50
Dec. 30—Hunter Press	285.00

1934

Jan. 10—Record Company	280.20
Jan. 24—Hunter Press	213.75
Feb. 7—Record Company	648.20
Feb. 27—Record Company	47.85
Mar. 7—Record Company	208.85
Mar. 12—Record Company	1,105.75

Total Disbursements	\$ 5,173.34
---------------------------	-------------

ANALYSIS—ADVERTISING FUND

	Fiscal Year		Fiscal Year	
	July 1932—June 1933		July 1933—June 1934	
	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
TO—				
Balance from Previous Year	\$ 7.90	\$	\$	\$
Allotment for Year	75,000.00		75,000.00	
BY—				
Disbursements:				
Salaries		2,900.00		3,001.50
Traveling Expenses		41.50		144.10
Office Supplies and Expenses		585.12		203.56
Postage, Telephone, Telegraph and Express		1,376.49		2,623.22
Printing, Stationery, etc.		16,691.17		2,092.00
Clipping Service		472.40		372.00
Fish Exhibit		2,575.91		
Century of Progress		45,003.03		66,063.48
Fairs and Exhibits		1,139.35		
Refund Loan to Hotel Commission		2,500.00		
Miscellaneous		1,716.80		500.00
Unexpended Balance		6.13		.14
Totals	\$75,007.90	\$75,007.90	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00

ADVERTISING FUND—SALARIES

July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933

1932		
July 30—Britt, G. W.	\$	180.00
Jones, Mrs. B. L.		75.00
Aug. 31—Britt, G. W.		180.00
Jones, Mrs. B. L.		75.00
Sept. 30—Britt, G. W.		180.00
Jones, Mrs. B. L.		75.00
Oct. 31—Britt, G. W.		180.00
Jones, Mrs. B. L.		75.00
Nov. 30—Britt, G. W.		180.00
Jones, Mrs. B. L.		75.00
Dec. 31—Britt, G. W.		180.00
Jones, Mrs. B. L.		75.00
1933		
Jan. 20—Rogers, Mrs. B. T.		5.00
Jan. 31—Jones, Mrs. B. L.		75.00
Britt, G. W.		180.00
Feb. 11—Lamb, Louise		60.00
Feb. 28—Jones, Mrs. B. L.		75.00
Britt, G. W.		180.00
Mar. 31—Britt, G. W.		180.00
Jones, Mrs. B. L.		75.00
Apr. 29—Britt, G. W.		180.00
May 31—Britt, G. W.		180.00
June 30—Britt, G. W.		180.00
Total	\$	2,900.00

ADVERTISING FUND—SALARIES

July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934

1933	
July 31—Britt, G. W.	\$ 180.00
Aug. 25—Brooks, Thomas	49.50
Aug. 31—Britt, G. W.	180.00
Sept. 30—Britt, G. W.	180.00
Oct. 31—Britt, G. W.	180.00
Nov. 30—Britt, G. W.	180.00
Dec. 11—Potter, Dolly	25.00
Dec. 11—Atkinson, Annie Martha	16.02
Dec. 14—Jacoway, Agnes	17.91
Moore, Mattie G.	28.17
Potter, Dolly	11.45
Dec. 16—Jones, Mrs. B. L.	32.00
Rogers, Emma	45.45
Teague, Margarette	37.50
Dec. 22—Tharpe, Walker	20.00
Dec. 30—Britt, G. W.	180.00
Jones, Margarette	40.00
Newman, Bernice C.	56.00
Tharpe, Walker	20.00
Teague, Margarette	75.00
Pichard, Gordon	8.00
1934	
Jan. 11—Jones, Maurice	24.00
Jan. 13—Brewton, W. T.	24.50
Jan. 20—Brewton, W. T.	21.00
Jan. 26—Dixon, Isabel	7.00
Langston, Clyde	7.00
Quaille, Mrs. Willie	10.00
West, Mrs. Mary M.	11.00
Stroman, Mrs. W. C.	11.00
Fain, Doris	10.00
Smith, Margarette	20.00
McLean, Edna Earle	11.00
Fristol, Mrs. R.	11.00
Newman, Bernice	9.00
Jan. 31—Britt, G. W.	180.00
Teague, Margarette	100.00
Whidden, Mrs. J. E.	6.00
Blalock, Mrs. E. M.	6.00
Burch, Mrs. Margarette	21.00
Isler, Daisy	19.00
Edwards, Doris	8.00
Arnold, Mrs. J. D.	23.00
Feb. 28—Britt, G. W.	180.00
Mar. 31—Britt, G. W.	180.00
Apr. 30—Britt, G. W.	180.00
May 31—Britt, G. W.	180.00
June 30—Britt, G. W.	180.00
Total	\$ 3,001.50

ADVERTISING FUND—TRAVELING EXPENSES**(Exclusive of Commissioner's Expense)****July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933**

1932		
Sept. 23—Brown, Harry		30.50
1933		
May 4—Brooks, T. J.		11.00
Total	\$	41.50

TRAVELING EXPENSES**(Exclusive of Commissioner's Expense)****July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934**

1933		
Aug. 3—Brooks, T. J.		12.00
Sept. 15—Brooks, T. J.		64.90
Dec. 11—Brooks, T. J.		39.60
Jan. 27—Mayo, Nathan		27.60
Total	\$	144.10

ADVERTISING FUND—OFFICE EXPENSE AND SUPPLIES

July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933

1932		
July 9—Tallahassee Office Sup. Company.....		2.50
Aug. 3—Sanford Hall Company.....		14.20
Sept. 22—Kary, E.		6.50
Dec. 14—Fidelity Pencil Company		3.97
Dec. 14—Ong., Mrs. N. S.		10.76
Dec. 15—Drew Company, H. & W. B. ....		.25
Leon Electric Supply Company.....		.35
Sanford Hall Company		19.10
Kaufman, H. R.		1.00
Dec. 17—Kaufman, H. R.		1.00
Tallahassee Office Sup. Company		2.75
Dec. 21—Florida Sheet Metal Works		7.50
Dec. 20—Hunter Press		9.90
Dec. 23—Harvey Cabinet & Mill Works.....		5.75
1933		
Jan. 1—Bass Hardware Company		5.05
Artercraft Printing Company		65.25
Tallahassee Office Sup. Company.....		3.30
Taylor, Mack		5.00
Florida Clipping Service		5.00
Sanford Hall Company		1.30
Jan. 12—Hicks Drug Store		8.75
Culpepper-Pratt Drug Company		1.05
Leon Electric Supply Company		1.35
Sanford Hall Company		16.20
Jan. 18—Tallahassee Office Sup. Company		8.50
Miller, Bryant Pierce Company		14.00
Wilson Company, P. W.		7.00
Jan. 24—Surprise Store		2.50
Jan. 27—Tallahassee Office Sup. Company.....		1.80
Ditto, Incorporated		6.33
Feb. 3—Appleyard, Mrs. T. J.		5.10
Feb. 4—Hunter Press		85.50
Feb. 10—Tallahassee Office Sup. Company		4.00
Feb. 21—Bradbury & Hall		1.25
Culpepper-Pratt Drug Company .....		.50
Feb. 25—Tallahassee Office Sup. Company		9.50
Mar. 3—Knight Bros. Paper Company		27.30
Mar. 23—Tallahassee Office Sup. Company		7.05
Drew Company, H. & W. B.		39.22
Mar. 29—Kary, E.		18.75
Apr. 7—Appleyard Office Supply Company .....		.60
Tallahassee Office Sup. Company		8.15
Panama Carbon Company		24.00
Kary, E.		11.50
Drew Company, H. & W. B.		7.10
Apr. 8—Elliott Addressograph Mach. Company		2.14
Apr. 17—Tallahassee Office Sup. Company		3.00
Apr. 18—Hunter Press		3.80

Apr. 26—Record Company	8.85
Burrroughs Adding Mach. Company .....	.75
Kary, E.	4.25
Tallahassee Office Sup. Company	2.20
Tallahassee Office Sup. Company	7.00
Bradbury & Hall	7.50
May 4—Tallahassee Office Sup. Company	9.10
College Book Store	8.00
Piggley-Wiggley	5.75
Artcraft Printers	16.50
May 12—Kary, E.	5.65
May 23—Tallahassee Office Sup. Company	1.25
Dec. 21—Tallahassee Office Sup. Company	11.95
Total	\$ 585.12

ADVERTISING FUND—OFFICE EXPENSE AND SUPPLIES

July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934

July 15—Tallahassee Office Sup. Company	16.31
Southern Stamp Company	33.75
Aug. 7—Surprise Store	2.00
Tallahassee Office Sup. Company	31.65
Aug. 18—Sanford Hall Company	4.90
Sept. 9—Underwood Elliott Fisher Company	65.05
Sept. 22—Kary, E.	7.90
Dec. 7—Seabrook Hardware Company	1.00
Jan. 27—Kennon, Roy	41.00
Total	\$ 203.56

ADVERTISING FUND—POSTAGE, TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS

July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933

1932		
Aug. 3—	Railway Express Agency	9.79
1933		
Feb. 3—	Southeastern Tel. & Con. Company	105.50
Feb. 6—	Chason, Postmaster, T. J.	225.00
Mar. 3—	Railway Express Agency	96.70
	Dixon's Transfer	14.13
Mar. 11—	Southeastern Tel. & Con. Company	133.15
	Western Union Telegraph Company	23.94
Mar. 21—	Chason, Postmaster, T. J.	309.50
Apr. 6—	Western Union Telegraph Company	28.60
Apr. 7—	Railway Express Agency	37.24
	Postal Telegraph-Cable Company	42.98
Apr. 6—	Railway Express Agency	30.40
	Southeastern Tel. & Con. Company	120.50
Apr. 10—	Dixon's Transfer	9.76
May 4—	Dixon's Transfer	10.56
	Southeastern Tel. & Con. Company	101.35
	Postal Telegraph-Cable Company	16.40
May 5—	Western Union Telegraph Company	42.95
	City of Tallahassee	2.07
Dec. 31—	Dixon's Transfer	15.97
Total		\$ 1,376.49

ADVERTISING FUND—POSTAGE, TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS

July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934

1933		
July 15—	Record Company	185.46
Oct. 27—	Record Company	100.91
Dec. 6—	Dixon's Transfer	13.25
Dec. 14—	Chason, Postmaster, T. J.	300.00
Dec. 27—	Railway Express Agency	24.64
1934		
Jan. 4—	Railway Express Agency	558.18
	Railway Express Agency	13.74
Jan. 6—	Railway Express Agency	415.26
Jan. 10—	Railway Express Agency	76.14
Jan. 15—	Chason, Postmaster, T. J.	450.00
Jan. 17—	Railway Express Agency	35.64
Jan. 26—	Chason, Postmaster, T. J.	450.00
Total		\$ 2,623.22

ADVERTISING FUND—PRINTING, STATIONERY, ETC.

July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933

1932	
July 8—Arctcraft Printers	160.65
Aug. 3—Respress Engraving Company	384.12
Aug. 6—Hunter Press	92.40
Aug. 22—Respress Engraving Company	16.13
Aug. 27—Hunter Press	58.50
Sept. 2—Record Company	5,000.00
Sept. 13—Record Company	145.00
Oct. 18—Record Company	3,618.30
Nov. 8—Appleyard Office Supply Company	14.00
Sanford Hall Company	25.10
Nov. 10—Respress Engraving Company	164.00
Nov. 25—Southern Art Engraving Company	495.00
Dec. 15—Record Company	60.00
Dec. 17—Southern Art Engraving Company	177.32
Dec. 29—Magic City Engraving Company	93.14
Produce News	1.37
Stoutamire, Ralph	10.50
1933	
Jan. 1—Rose Printing Company	29.90
Feb. 3—Arctcraft Printers	130.15
Feb. 8—Record Company	4,135.20
Feb. 17—Record Company	232.20
Rose Printing Company	60.00
Rose Printing Company	23.75
Feb. 25—Daily Democrat	122.00
Feb. 28—Economy Press	26.30
Mar. 3—Arctcraft Printers	43.10
Mar. 10—Capital City Publishing Company	319.00
Mar. 11—Record Publishing Company	135.24
Mar. 18—Vanguard Press	1.80
Mar. 23—Brooks Company, E. J.	19.60
Mar. 23—Drew Company, H. & W. B.	1.20
Supt. of Documents U. S. Printery	3.75
Beckham, F. B.	12.50
Mar. 29—Economy Press	11.70
Apr. 7—Arctcraft Printers	68.25
Apr. 12—Southern Art Engraving Company	800.00
Total	\$16,691.17

ADVERTISING FUND—PRINTING, STATIONERY, ETC.

July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934

1933		
Sept. 13—Southern Art Engraving Company	400.00	
Oct. 9—Record Company	706.50	
Record Company	600.00	
Dec. 14—Record Company	168.50	
Dec. 22—Record Company	32.50	
1934		
Jan. 10—Record Company	184.50	
Total	\$ 2,092.00	

ADVERTISING FUND—CLIPPING SERVICE**July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933**

1932	
July 8—State Library Clipping Service	78.00
July 30—State Library Clipping Service	78.00
Aug. 31—State Library Clipping Service	78.00
Sept. 30—State Library Clipping Service	78.00
Dec. 15—Press Clipping Service	5.00
Dec. 29—Culpepper-Pratt Drug Company .....	.40
1933	
Feb. 6—Press Clipping Service	5.00
Feb. 17—Capital Clipping Service	25.00
Feb. 28—Capital Clipping Service	25.00
Apr. 4—Capital Clipping Service	50.00
May 19—Capital Clipping Service	50.00
Total	\$ 472.40

ADVERTISING FUND—CLIPPING SERVICE**July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934**

1933	
Nov. 22—Boyd's City Directory	200.00
Aug. 7—Florida Clipping Service	10.00
Aug. 16—Capital Clipping Service	50.00
Sept. 19—Capital Clipping Service	15.00
Oct. 6—Florida Clipping Service	20.00
Nov. 16—Capital Clipping Service	15.00
Dec. 11—Florida Clipping Service	10.00
Dec. 14—Capital Clipping Service	15.00
1934	
Jan. 4—Florida Clipping Service	10.00
Jan. 13—Capital Clipping Service	15.00
Feb. 7—Florida Clipping Service	10.00
June 8—Young, H. M.	2.00
Total	\$ 372.00

ADVERTISING FUND—FISH EXHIBIT

July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933

1932	
July 18—Webster, Agnes I.	147.15
July 18—Florida Baptist Bldg. Corp'n	10.00
Partridge, Nell E.	5.70
Bureau of Foreign & Dom. Com.	2.00
Drew Company, H. & W. B.	1.15
Western Union Telegraph Company .....	.67
Aug. 31—Webster, Agnes I.	99.95
Florida Baptist Bldg. Corp'n	10.00
Western Union Telegraph Company .....	.50
Sutton, Helen	38.18
Webster, Agnes I.	225.00
Sept. 17—Webster, Agnes I.	61.49
Drew Company, H. & W. B.	4.95
Sutton, Helen	14.52
Florida Clipping Service	7.89
Sept. 30—Webster, Agnes I.	225.00
Oct. 22—Bruce Studio, H.	60.00
Webster, Agnes I.	139.51
Western Union Telegraph Company	1.49
Sutton, Helen E.	45.45
Kress Company, S. H. ....	.70
Florida Clipping Service .....	.75
Florida Baptist Bldg. Corp'n	10.00
Oct. 29—Webster, Agnes I.	225.00
Nov. 30—Webster, Agnes I.	225.00
Dec. 7—Webster, Agnes I.	186.01
Drew Company, H. & W. B.	96.70
Western Union Telegraph Company	1.30
Florida Clipping Service	1.35
Florida Baptist Bldg. Corp'n	10.00
Sutton, Helen	25.65
Dec. 20—Webster, Agnes I.	112.50
1933	
Jan. 1—Sutton, Helen	23.58
Florida Clipping Service	1.95
Western Union Telegraph Company .....	.30
Florida Baptist Bldg. Corp'n	10.00
Webster, Agnes I.	145.95
Jan. 12—Sullivan, Helen E.	72.70
Florida Clipping Service	1.35
Western Union Telegraph Company .....	.75
Drew Company, H. & W. B.	5.45
Florida Baptist Bldg. Corp'n	10.00
Webster, Agnes I.	132.21
Mar. 25—Hunter Press	103.95
Rose Printing Company	60.00
Apr. 7—City of Tallahassee	2.25
Sept. 17—Florida Baptist Bldg. Corp'n	10.00

Total\$ 2,575.91

No expenditures for account of this Division

Fiscal Year July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934.

Discontinued as of July 1st, 1933.

ADVERTISING FUND—CENTURY OF PROGRESS

July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933

1932

July 1—Brown, E. W.	\$ 239.42
Clements, Geo. H.	26.92
Plastow, Chas. E.	96.24
Brown, E. W.	625.00
Brown, E. W.	625.00
Copeland, J. W.	400.00
Wray, L. C.	125.00
Wray, L. C.	125.00
Clements, Geo. H.	200.00
Clements, Geo. H.	200.00
Plastow, C. E.	200.00
Plastow, C. E.	200.00
Plastow, C. E.	200.00
Clements, Geo. H.	200.00
Plastow, C. E.	200.00
Brown, E. W.	625.00
Wray, L. C.	125.00
Wallace, J. E.	400.00
Record Company	82.50
Highleyman, S. D.	400.59
Swartz, H. R.	51.99
Sauls, Q. D.	44.38
Copeland, J. W.	141.12
Copeland, J. W.	225.77
Copeland, J. W.	270.35
Hodges, W. C.	116.46
Hodges, W. C.	95.51
Wray, L. C.	125.00
Wray, L. C.	125.00
Copeland, J. W.	200.00
Brown, E. W.	625.00
Brown, E. W.	625.00
Brown, E. W.	625.00
Powell, W. B.	53.80
Willis, J. N.	30.00
Willis, J. N.	34.90
Allen-White Company	10.15
Brown, E. W.	62.44
Brown, E. W.	319.20
Clements, Geo. H.	86.15
Plastow, Chas. E.	83.98
Wallace, J. E.	91.95
Brown, E. W.	419.37
Highleyman, S. D.	232.53
Adams Studio	8.50
Hodges, W. C.	67.00
Postal Telegraph-Cable Company	1.12
Scott, Ralph W.	45.00
Burschter, Alma	40.00
Bradbury & Hall	8.00
Atkinson, Helen	10.00
Page, Lucile	10.00
Tallahassee Office Sup. Company	15.45
Brown, E. W.	1,047.56

July 7—	Mackintosh, J. A.	518.29
	Mackintosh, J. A.	461.82
	Mackintosh, J. A.	502.55
	Mackintosh, J. A.	573.83
July 16—	Atkinson, Helen	10.00
	Whaley, M. C.	10.00
July 22—	Hodges, W. C.	291.43
	Scott, Ralph W.	506.47
July 23—	Atkinson, Helen	10.00
	Whaley, M. C.	10.00
	Burch, B.	10.00
July 27—	Wallace, J. E.	48.05
July 30—	Nordman Jr., Ferd B.	270.19
	Tallahassee Office Sup. Company	6.35
	Postal Telegraph-Cable Company	8.87
July 30—	Risley, J. S.	12.00
	Atkinson, Helen	10.00
	Page, Lucile	10.00
	Scott, Ralph W.	15.00
	Hodges, W. C.	88.33
	Burschter, Alma	60.00
	Dykes, May	10.00
	Hopkins, Laura	10.00
	Scott, Ralph W.	56.72
Aug. 4—	Clements, Geo. H.	200.00
	Clements, Geo. H.	200.00
	Mackintosh, J. A.	25.00
	Brown, E. W.	625.00
	Colvard, John	75.00
	Plastow, C. E.	200.00
	Wray, L. C.	125.00
	Copeland, Jas. W.	23.45
	Brown, E. W.	83.11
	Brandon Electric Company	161.77
	Feasel & Horning	9.50
	Shell Petroleum Corporation	51.52
	Postal Telegraph-Cable Company	20.86
	Connell, J. M.	25.00
	Horning Sign Shop	2.00
	Confidential Industrial Bulletin	46.05
	McCants Motor Company	4.13
	Southern Bell Tel. Company	41.90
	Allen-White Company	30.25
	Puritan Hotel	30.00
	Standard Oil Company	20.00
	Tennart Printing Company	20.50
	Brown, R. H.	5.00
	Dixon, Harold	5.00
	Whitman, Bill	30.00
	Colvard, John	83.31
	Brown, E. W.	621.47
	Brown, E. W.	182.07
	Plastow, Chas. E.	62.99
	Plastow, Chas. W.	25.56
	Clements, G. E.	33.19
	Steen, V. C.	53.70
	Wallace, J. E.	200.00
	Wallace, J. E.	93.50

Aug. 6—	Dixon, Violet	10.00
	Atkinson, Helen	10.00
	Burch, B.	5.00
	Boland, J. M.	639.21
	Mackintosh, J. A.	833.33
Aug. 8—	Copeland, J. W.	332.92
Aug. 15—	Highleyman, S. D.	582.15
	Nordham, Ferd B.	185.30
	Paist & Steward	271.36
Aug. 13—	Dunham, Annas	10.00
	Lee, Margurite	10.00
	Dykes, Maye	6.00
	Hopkins, Laura	6.00
	Bruns, Mary Francis	6.00
	Atkinson, Helen	10.00
	Russell, Elva	5.00
Aug. 18—	Hodges, W. C.	143.65
Aug. 20—	Page, Lucile	10.00
	Russell, Elva	5.00
	Atkinson, Helen	10.00
	Hopkins, Laura	10.00
	Fuller, Mrs. Eva Alsman	60.80
Aug. 23—	Nordham, Ferd B.	171.10
Aug. 27—	Dykes, Maye	7.00
	Russell, Elva	5.00
	Page, Lucile	10.00
	Parks, Helen	10.00
	Hopkins, Laura	10.00
	Gamere, Geo. G. (Sculptor)	1,000.00
Aug. 31—	Copeland, J. W.	200.00
Aug. 31—	Copeland, J. W.	200.00
	Copeland, J. W.	324.40
	Clements, Geo. H.	200.00
	Wray, L. C.	125.00
	Plastow, Chas. E.	200.00
	Colvard, John	75.00
	Steen, V. C.	33.60
	Goepel, Oscar	60.00
	Brown, E. W.	625.00
	Brown, E. W.	309.50
	Brown, E. W.	60.24
	Whitman, William	17.50
	Tennart Printing Company	3.11
	Fuch, Clayton	9.45
	Southern Bell Tel. Company	25.07
	Record Company	120.00
	Conrad Lumber Company	5.60
	Richards Dec. & Awning Company	95.00
	Standard Oil Company	40.00
	Putnam Hotel	40.00
	Jacobs Lumber & Supply Company	35.22
	Dupont Viscoloid Company	5.53
	Jacobs Lumber & Supply Company	16.93
	Watt Hardware & Furn. Company	19.82
	Paist, P. E.	501.16
	Allen-White Company	13.10
	Postal Telegraph-Cable Company	31.78
	Brandon Electric Company	111.85
	Feasell & Horning	17.75

	Gamere, Geo. E.	51.00
	Osterman, O. E.	68.36
	Clements, Geo. H.	12.24
	Plastow, C. E.	126.99
	Colvard, John	42.80
Sept. 2—	Postal Telegraph-Cable Company	6.94
	Tallahassee Office Sup. Company	8.25
	Burtscher, Alma	50.00
	Scott, Ralph W.	65.00
	Hodges, W. C.	80.47
	Bradbury & Hall	4.00
	Kary, E.	3.00
	Nordman, Ferd B.	132.86
	Hodges, W. C.	108.22
	Mackintosh, J. A.	951.33
Sept. 3—	Russell, Eva	5.00
	Hopkins, Ruby	10.00
	Page, Lucile	10.00
	Atkinson, Helen	10.00
	Hopkins, Laura	10.00
Sept. 10—	Atkinson, Helen	12.00
	Van Deventer, Col. C.	13,500.00
Sept. 13—	Harrison, M. O.	25.60
Sept. 17—	Atkinson, Helen	12.00
Sept. 22—	Westbrook, S. W.	333.95
	Westbrook, S. W.	321.55
Sept. 23—	Hodges, W. C.	344.18
	Ranson, Robert	25.65
	McKeithern, Edna E.	5.00
	Atkinson, Helen	12.00
Sept. 27—	Boland, J. M.	727.39
	Nordman, Ferd B.	171.78
Sept. 30—	Atkinson, Helen	12.00
	Burch, B.	12.00
	McKeithern, Edna E.	5.00
	Scott, Ralph W.	65.00
	Burtscher, Alma	59.00
	Hodges, W. C.	84.25
	Bradbury & Hall	4.00
	Postal Telegraph Cable Company	7.89
	Record Company	7.50
	Tallahassee Office Sup. Company	4.00
Oct. 3—	Risley, J. S.	8.00
Oct. 5—	Colvard, Jno.	4.65
	Steen, V. C.	6.39
	Plastow, Chas. E.	39.75
	Clements, Geo. H.	71.49
	Clements, Geo. H.	200.00
	Pierce, Edward	45.00
	Goepel, Oscar	65.00
	Wray, L. S.	125.00
	Colvard, John	75.00
	Steen, V. C.	125.00
	Plastow, Chas. E.	200.00
	Mackintosh, John A.	250.00
	Fuller, Eve Alsmo	41.73
Oct. 8—	Burch, B.	12.00
	Page, Lucile	12.00
	Atkinson, Helen	12.00

Oct. 15—Atkinson, Helen	12.00
Burch, B.	12.00
Page, Lucile	12.00
Scarborough, B.	45.00
Highleyman, S. D.	22.54
Oct. 22—Maige, Lilla	10.00
Scott, Ralph W.	27.97
Oct. 25—Rose Printing Company .....	.80
Total Disbursements—Fiscal Year	\$45,003.03

ADVERTISING FUND—CENTURY OF PROGRESS

July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934

1933		
July 6—	Brown, E. W.	\$ 5,000.00
	Florida National Bank	11,456.74
	Florida National Bank	18,234.90
	Florida National Bank	10,551.75
	Florida National Bank	6,732.95
July 7—	Porter, Harold	65.00
	Clements, George H.	200.00
	Lehman, Karl	300.00
	Goepel, Oscar	65.00
	Mackintosh, J. A.	250.00
	Wray, L. C.	125.00
	Brown, E. W.	625.00
	Mackintosh, Harry	65.00
	Wray, L. C.	163.50
	Mackintosh, J. A.	288.50
	Nitzgen, Joseph	55.00
	Shaw, Louise	60.00
	Berry, Frank	30.00
	Gill, Maurice	50.00
	Brown, E. W.	625.00
	White, Mackey	150.00
	Colvard, John	75.00
	Wallace, J. E.	200.00
	Goepel, Oscar	65.00
	Porter, Harold E.	65.00
	Barnes, Foster	188.50
	Clements, George H.	238.50
	Steen, V. C.	11.37
	Mackintosh, J. A.	219.65
	Clements, George H.	23.56
	Clements, Mrs. George H.	7.20
	Brown, E. W.	76.86
	Colvard, John	63.78
	Plastow, Chas. E.	102.62
	Brown, E. W.	194.07
	Lehman, Karl	11.95
	Goepel, Oscar	39.11
	Holly, R. J.	97.38
July 11—	Dixon's Transfer	13.34
July 21—	Brown, E. W.	5,000.00
Aug. 7—	Brown, E. W.	2,500.00
Aug. 22—	Brooks, Thomas	16.00
Oct. 3—	Lewis State Bank (Transfer Fee)	10.00
Oct. 12—	Brown, E. W.	750.00
Oct. 30—	Brown, E. W.	1,001.25

Total\$66,063.48

In order to meet our contribution to Century of Progress, it was necessary to borrow approximately \$50,000.00. This loan was granted by the Florida National Bank, of Jacksonville, on or about July 6, 1934.

ADVERTISING FUND—FAIRS AND EXHIBITS**July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933**

1932		
July 8—Midyette-Moore Ins. Agency	\$	139.35
1933		
Feb. 25—Florida Orange Festival		1,000.00
Total	\$	1,139.35

ADVERTISING FUND—FAIRS AND EXHIBITS**July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934**

NONE

ADVERTISING FUND—MISCELLANEOUS**July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933**

1932	
July 6—Berg, Chas. E.	\$ 500.00
Dec. 15—Gleason, Floria	73.05
Dec. 17—Cupple Envelope Company, Samuel	4.55
Dec. 21—Miami Dairy News	246.40
1933	
Jan. 24—Collins, Trenton C.	298.48
Jan. 28—McLin, W. S. (Motor Vehicle Dept.)	2.50
Jan. 31—Underwood, Elliott Fisher Company	64.80
Feb. 3—Dixon's Transfer	24.74
Feb. 11—Rountree & Bros., H. W.	192.00
Tallahassee Office Sup. Company	2.10
Mayo, John F.	53.35
Mar. 3—Appleyard Office Supply Company	12.50
City of Tallahassee	2.02
State Purchasing Department	3.20
Apr. 7—Underwood, Elliott Fisher Company	83.61
Apr. 12—Ocala Banner	6.00
Apr. 22—Hodges, W. C.	70.00
Apr. 27—Hodges, W. C.	70.00
Apr. 28—U. S. Chamber of Commerce	7.50
Total	\$ 1,716.80

ADVERTISING FUND—MISCELLANEOUS**July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934**

1933	
July 15—Union Bus Company	\$ 500.00
Total	\$ 500.00

FLORIDA CROP REPORT FOR 1934

Increase Shown in Value of State Crops

By H. A. MARKS

Federal Crop Statistician for Florida

An increase of over \$16,000,000 in the estimated value of the principal crops in Florida for 1934 is shown over the valuation for 1933. These crops, including staple crops, fruits, nuts and truck crops, are valued at \$87,474,000 compared with \$70,618,000 in 1933 and \$62,894,000 in 1932. Yields of 33 important crops in the state showed 98.2 per cent of the ten-year average.

Staple Crops: Yields of staple crops were higher than in 1933 and prices were better. The value of staple crops for 1934 is estimated at \$19,126,000 compared with \$12,763,000 in 1933 and \$8,887,000 in 1932.

Truck Crops: Acreage and yields of some truck crops were larger than in 1933, while others were smaller, showing no decided trend either way, but prices were generally better than either in 1933 or 1932 and the value of these crops in the 1933-34 season is estimated at \$25,274,000 compared with \$17,793,000 in 1932-33 and \$23,512,000 in 1931-32.

Fruit and Nuts: Fruits and nuts are valued at \$43,074,000 compared with \$40,062,000 in 1932-33 and \$30,495,000 for 1931-32. The valuations on the present season's citrus crops are those of December 1, and may differ from the average values for the entire season. The production of citrus for 1933-34 is the estimate as of December 1, and does not take into consideration the freeze of December 12 and 13.

	Acres Harvested (000 Omitted)		Production (000 Omitted)			Value (000 Omitted)	
	'33	'34	'33	'34		'33	'34
Corn	673	639	5,384	6,390	Bus.	\$ 3,392	\$ 4,665
Cotton	94	94	28	28	Bales	1,249	1,680
Cottonseed			12	12	Tons	164	384
Cowpeas, except for hay	21	19	147	209	Bus.	184	314
Hay, all	82	93	37	50	Tons	406	697
Oats	7	8	80	104	Bus.	46	78
Peanuts, all	252	245	131,040	142,100	Lbs.	2,883	3,979
Potatoes, Irish	18	25	2,232	3,250	Bus.	1,897	3,672
Potatoes, Sweet	21	20	1,470	1,800	Bus.	882	1,080
Sugarcane, syrup	10	10	1,500	1,650	Gals.	675	825
Tobacco	6.2	6.7	4,822	5,034	Lbs.	776	1,334
Velvet Beans	136	126	41	41	Tons	209	418
Staple Crops—Total						\$12,763	\$19,126

	Acres Harvester		Production (000 Omitted)			Value (000 Omitted)	
	'33	'34	'33	'34		'33	'34
Beans, snap	50,800	62,800	5,002*	6,376*	Bus.	\$ 4,356	\$ 6,099
Cabbage	6,200	10,700	43,400*	64,207*	Tons	590	685
Cantaloupes	400	300	24	18	Crts.	24	23
Celery	6,650*	6,000	1,749*	1,872	Crts.	1,940	2,995
Cucumbers	5,600	5,000	361	474	Bus.	633	845
Eggplant	2,450	2,050	650	384	Bus.	359	289
Lettuce	1,650	1,800	574	594	Crts.	481	558
Peas, green	3,600	4,800	252	461	Bus.	403	507
Peppers	8,300	6,000	2,210	1,437	Bus.	1,283	1,675
Strawberries	11,200	9,000	784	675	Crts.	2,352	2,835
Tomatoes	24,900	25,000	2,343	2,795	Bus.	4,377	7,947
Watermelons	22,500	24,500	4,950	4,410	Melons	995	816
Truck Crops—Total						\$17,793	\$25,274

	Production (000 Omitted)				Value (000 Omitted)		
	'32	'33	'34		'32	'33	'34
Grapefruit, total	11,800	10,700	13,500	Boxes	\$ 9,590	\$12,475	\$13,475
Grapefruit, commercial	8,400	7,500	9,500	Boxes			
Oranges, total	16,200	18,100	19,000	Boxes	20,700	27,270	29,250
Oranges, commercial	15,000	16,500	17,000	Boxes			
Peaches	28	57	68	Bus.	27	51	51
Pears	44	25	67	Bus.	22	21	34
Grapes	454	767	1,026	Tons	32	61	77
Limes	10	8	8	Boxes	40	24	28
Pecans	625	1,350	1,000	Lbs.	76	149	139
Pineapples	5	7.5	9	Crates	8	11	20
Fruits and Nuts—Total					\$30,495	\$40,062	\$43,074
Total Value of Crops and Fruits Above					\$62,894	\$70,618	\$87,474

* Includes part of crops not harvested account low prices. Value on harvest production.